



## Specification of UNIX Utilities

Nicolas Jeannerod, Claude Marché, Yann Régis-Gianas, Mihaela Sighireanu,  
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CoLiS project

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# Specification of UNIX Utilities

Nicolas Jeannerod, Yann Régis-Gianas, Claude Marché,  
Mihaela Sighireanu and Ralf Treinen

February 2019

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## 1 Introduction

This report aims at providing the detailed technical informations about the specifications of UNIX utilities that we designed in the context of the CoLiS project.

The specification of utilities mainly concerns the effect they perform on the UNIX file system. For that purpose, the file system is specified in an abstract manner using a constraint language called the *feature tree constraints*. The important aspect of feature trees are presented in a paper by Jeannerod and Treinen [JT18]. For practical reasons the tree constraint language is a variant of the former. That variant is described in details in the first sections of this document.

General speaking, our sources for the expected behaviour of UNIX utilities are:

1. the GNU man pages,
2. the GNU info pages,
3. the POSIX standard [IEE], Chapter *Shell & Utilities*, Section *Utilities*.

After the description of the constraint language, this document give an exhaustive set of specifications of the behavior of UNIX utilities, as there are now implemented in the tool suite for CoLiS. This should serve as a basis of the design of a symbolic execution machine, or a translation into tree transducers. Notice however that it is not the purpose of this document to describe optimizations that will be necessary for the design of these engines.

## 2 Preliminaries

### 2.1 Set-Theoretic Notions

$A \rightsquigarrow B$  denotes the set of partial functions from the set  $A$  to the set  $B$  with a finite domain. The domain of a partial function  $f$  is written  $\text{dom}(f)$ .

### 2.2 First-Order Logic

We assume logical conjunction and disjunction to be associative and commutative, and equality to be symmetric.

## 3 File Trees

Our model of a file hierarchy is an abstraction of the file systems as they are implemented on real UNIX systems. The model presented here is a variant of the one used in [JT18].

We assume given an infinite set  $\mathcal{F}$  of *features*, where we assume that  $., .., / \notin \mathcal{F}$ . The letters  $f, g, h$  will always denote features.

**Definition 1** *The set of path components is defined as*

$$\mathcal{PC} = \mathcal{F} \cup \{., ..\}$$

*The set of paths is defined as*

$$\mathcal{P} = \text{relative}(\mathcal{PC}^+) \cup \text{absolute}(\mathcal{PC}^*)$$

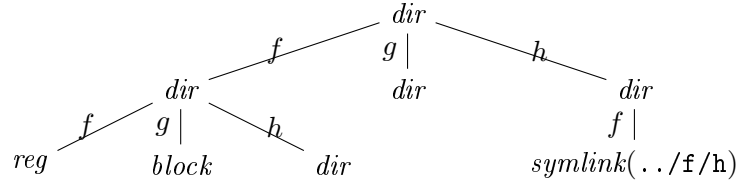


Figure 1: Example of a Feature Tree.

We will often write paths following the traditional UNIX notation: the path components are listed in order and separated by the symbol /, with a leading / if and only if the path is absolute.

**Definition 2** The set  $\mathcal{FT}$  of feature trees is inductively defined as

$$\mathcal{FT} = \text{leaves} \cup \text{dir}(\mathcal{F} \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{FT}) \cup \text{symlink}(\mathcal{P})$$

where *leaves* is a set of constants indicating different types of files that are leaves in a file system hierarchy:

Constant	UNIX file type
<i>reg</i>	regular file
<i>block</i>	block device
<i>char</i>	character device
<i>fifo</i>	named pipe
<i>socket</i>	socket

Since a partial function may have an empty domain we have in fact three base cases of the induction: either a special file, or a symlink, or an empty directory. Hence, this amounts to saying that a feature tree is a finite unordered tree where nodes are unlabeled, and edges are labeled by features. Each node in a feature tree has a finite number of outgoing edges, and all outgoing edges of a node carry different names. Leaves may be either special files, regular files, symbolic links, or empty directories. Inner nodes must be directories.

Our notion of equality on trees is *structural equality*, i.e.  $t_1 = t_2$  iff

- both  $t_1$  and  $t_2$  are the same kind of leaf,
- or  $t_1 = \text{symlink}(p_1)$ ,  $t_2 = \text{symlink}(p_2)$ , and  $p_1 = p_2$ , that is both are absolute or both are relative, and both have the same sequence of path components.
- or  $t_1 = \text{dir}(f_1)$ ,  $t_2 = \text{dir}(f_2)$ ,  $\text{dom}(f_1) = \text{dom}(f_2)$  and  $f_1(f) = f_2(f)$  for every  $f \in \text{dom}(f_1)$ .

An example of a feature tree is given in Figure 1.

## 4 Constraints and their Interpretation

The set of predicate symbols (or atomic constraints) of our logic is

$x \doteq y$	Equality
$x[f]y$	Feature $f$ from $x$ to $y$
$x[F]$	Fence constraint, for any finite $F \subset \mathcal{F}$
$z \sim_F y$	Similarity, for any finite $F \subset \mathcal{F}$
$\text{dir}(x), \text{reg}(x), \text{symlink}(x)$	Directories, regular files, symbolic links
$\text{fifo}(x), \text{block}(x), \text{char}(x), \text{socket}(x)$	Special files
$\text{abslink}_q(x)$	Absolute link, for any $q \in \mathcal{F}^*$
$\text{rellink}_q(x)$	Relative link, for any $q \in \mathcal{F}^+$

We will use the usual syntactic sugar and write  $x \neq y$  for  $\neg(x \doteq y)$ .

We have one model which has as universe the set  $\mathcal{FT}$ . As usual, we use the same symbol  $\mathcal{FT}$  for the model and for its universe. The predicate symbols are interpreted as follows, where  $\rho$  is a valuation of the free variables of the formula in the model  $\mathcal{FT}$ :

$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models x \doteq y$	iff $\rho(x) = \rho(y)$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models x[f]y$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{dir}(\phi), f \in \text{dom}(\phi)$ and $\phi(f) = \rho(y)$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models x[F]$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{dir}(\phi), \text{dom}(\phi) \subseteq F$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models x \sim_F y$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{dir}(\phi), \rho(y) = \text{dir}(\psi), \phi(f) = \psi(f)$ for all $f \notin F$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models \text{dir}(x)$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{dir}(\phi)$ for some $\phi$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models \text{symlink}(x)$	iff $\rho(x) \in \text{symlink}(\mathcal{P})$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models \text{reg}(x)$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{reg}$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models \text{block}(x)$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{block}$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models \text{char}(x)$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{char}$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models \text{fifo}(x)$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{fifo}$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models \text{socket}(x)$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{socket}$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models \text{abslink}_q(x)$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{symlink}(\text{absolute}(q))$
$\mathcal{FT}, \rho \models \text{rellink}_q(x)$	iff $\rho(x) = \text{symlink}(\text{relative}(q))$

**Remark 1** We have that  $x \sim_{\{f,g\}} y$  is equivalent to  $\exists z. (x \sim_{\{f\}} z \wedge z \sim_{\{g\}} y)$ . Note, however, that the following three formulas have different meanings, assuming that  $f \neq g$ :

$$\begin{aligned} & x \sim_{\{f\}} y \wedge x \sim_{\{g\}} y \\ & x \sim_{\{f\}} y \vee x \sim_{\{g\}} y \\ & x \sim_{\{f,g\}} y \end{aligned}$$

The first formula expresses that  $x$  and  $y$  have the same children, it is in fact equivalent to  $x \sim_{\emptyset} y$ . The second formula expresses that  $x$  and  $y$  may differ in at most one child, which is  $f$  or  $g$ . The last formula expresses that  $x$  and  $y$  have the same children except for  $f$  and  $g$ , and includes the possibility that they differ in both.

## 5 Macros for constraints

### 5.1 The absence of feature: $x[f] \uparrow$

$$x[f] \uparrow = \text{dir}(x) \wedge \neg \exists y. x[f]y$$

## 5.2 `resolve(r, cwd, p, z)`

This macro creates a constraint that states that “when the root of the filesystem is  $r$  and the current working directory is the sequence of features  $cwd$ , the path  $p$  resolves and goes to  $z$ ”.

### 5.2.1 `resolve_s(x, π, q, z)`

It is easier to define `resolve_s`. Instead of working on a root, a current working directory (a sequence of features) and any path, it works on any variable in the filesystem, a stack of variables that contains all the parents of this variable up to the root (not including the variable itself) and a sequence of path components.

$$\text{resolve\_s} : \begin{cases} (x, \pi, \varepsilon, z) \mapsto x \doteq z \\ (x, \pi, f \cdot q, z) \mapsto \exists y \cdot x[f]y \wedge \text{resolve\_s}(y, \pi x, q, z) \\ (x, \pi, \cdot \cdot q, z) \mapsto \text{resolve\_s}(x, \pi, q, z) \\ (x, \varepsilon, \cdot \cdot \cdot q, z) \mapsto \text{resolve\_s}(x, \varepsilon, q, z) \\ (x, \pi y, \cdot \cdot \cdot q, z) \mapsto \text{resolve\_s}(y, \pi, q, z) \end{cases}$$

### 5.2.2 `resolve(r, cwd, q, z)`

The macro `resolve` can then be defined using `resolve_s`:

$$\text{resolve}(r, cwd, p, z) = \begin{cases} \text{resolve\_s}(r, \varepsilon, q, z) & \text{if } p = \text{absolute}(q) \\ \text{resolve\_s}(r, \varepsilon, cwd@q, z) & \text{if } p = \text{relative}(q) \end{cases}$$

## 5.3 `similar(r, r', cwd, p, z, z')`

### 5.3.1 `similar_n(x, x', q, z, z')`

It only makes sense to define the similarity of two trees on a certain sequence of features.

$$\text{similar\_n} : \begin{cases} (x, x', \varepsilon, z, z') \mapsto x \doteq z \wedge x' \doteq z' \\ (x, x', f \cdot q, z, z') \mapsto \exists y, y' \cdot \left( x[f]y \wedge x'[f]y' \wedge x \sim_{\{f\}} x' \right. \\ \quad \left. \wedge \text{similar\_n}(y, y', q, z, z') \right) \end{cases}$$

### 5.3.2 `normalize(cwd, q)`

This is the **syntactic** normalization of a sequence of path components into a sequence of features.

$$\text{normalize} : \begin{cases} (cwd, \varepsilon) \mapsto cwd \\ (cwd, f \cdot q) \mapsto \text{normalize}(cwd \cdot f, q) \\ (cwd, \cdot \cdot q) \mapsto \text{normalize}(cwd, q) \\ (\varepsilon, \cdot \cdot \cdot q) \mapsto \text{normalize}(\varepsilon, q) \\ (cwd \cdot f, \cdot \cdot \cdot q) \mapsto \text{normalize}(cwd, q) \end{cases}$$

### 5.3.3 `similar(r, r', cwd, p, z, z')`

We define `similar` on paths using `similar_n` and `normalize`. See Fig. 2 as to why we do that this way.

$$\text{similar}(r, r', cwd, p, z, z') = \begin{cases} \text{similar\_n}(r, r', \text{normalize}(\varepsilon, q), z, z') & \text{if } p = \text{absolute}(q) \\ \text{similar\_n}(r, r', \text{normalize}(cwd, q), z, z') & \text{if } p = \text{relative}(q) \end{cases}$$



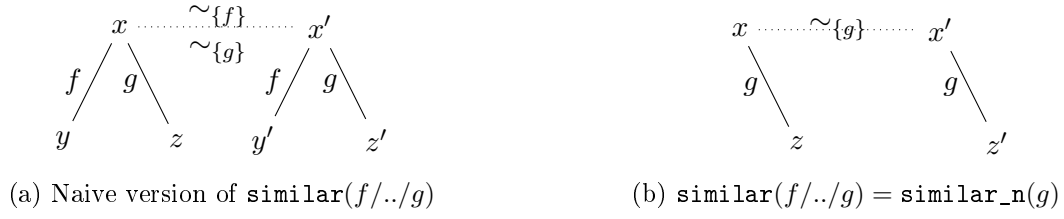


Figure 2: Why we want to normalize paths given to the similarity. Note that if  $f \neq g$ , then  $x \sim_{\{f\}} x' \wedge x \sim_{\{g\}} x' = x \sim_{\emptyset} x'$

### X.2.1 util -a -i q/f

Success	Bla blo	$\exists x, x' \cdot \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q, x, x') \wedge x'[f] \uparrow$
---------	---------	--

Figure 3: Example of a Specification Case

## 6 Specifications of Utilities

The specification of each UNIX utility consists of one or several subsections.

There are first a few subsections about the options supported by the utility and how we chose to model them. In a lot of cases, the options have no impact in our model and can be safely ignored. Some options do change the semantics of the utility. It is to be noted that we are only interested in the options that change something in the action of the utility on the file system. In particular, a few options do change what the utility does on stdin, stdout and errout, but it is not the topic of this document.

The subsequent subsections describe specifications of particular uses of the utility. Their title is a pattern of arguments to the utility. For instance, `mkdir p/f` indicates that the `mkdir` utility is applied to a single nonempty path, the last component of which is the feature  $f$ .

These subsections contain a specification of the modification of the file system by the utility call. This is a list of specification cases. Each specification case (See Fig. 3) is a triple with the outcome (success, failure or unknown), a message describing the case and a constraint whose free variables are  $r$  (input root),  $r'$  (output root),  $cwd$  (the current working directory) and variables that are bound by the subsection (in this example,  $q$  and  $f$  such that `util -a -i q/f` is the specified utility).

## 6.1 cp

### 6.1.1 POSIX options

- H: Follow command-line symbolic links. Ignored.
- i: Forbidden because interactive.
- L: Always follow symbolic links. Ignored.
- f: Ignored.
- p: Ignored.
- P: Never follow symbolic links. Ignored.
- r, -R: Recursive.

### 6.1.2 cp $q_s/f_s$ $q_d/f_d$

When  $q_s/f_s$  and  $q_d/f_d$  do not represent the same file.

<b>Success</b>	$q_d/f_d$ is not a directory	$\exists y_s, x_d, x'_d, y_d.$ $\text{resolve}(r, \text{cwd}, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, \text{cwd}, q_d, x_d)$ $\wedge \text{dir}(x_d) \wedge (x_d[f_d] \uparrow \vee (x_d[f_d]y_d \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y_d)))$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r', \text{cwd}, q_d, x_d, x'_d) \wedge x_d \sim_{\{f_d\}} x'_d$ $\wedge \text{dir}(x'_d) \wedge x'_d[f_d]y_s$
<b>Success</b>	$q_d/f_d$ is a directory, $q_d/f_d/f_s$ is not	$\exists y_s, y_d, y'_d, z_d.$ $\text{resolve}(r, \text{cwd}, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, \text{cwd}, q_d/f_d, y_d)$ $\wedge \text{dir}(y_d) \wedge (y_d[f_s] \uparrow \vee (y_d[f_s]z_d \wedge \neg \text{dir}(z_d)))$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r', \text{cwd}, q_d/f_d, y_d, y'_d) \wedge y_d \sim_{\{f_s\}} y'_d$ $\wedge \text{dir}(y'_d) \wedge y'_d[f_s]y_s$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y_s \cdot \text{resolve}(r, \text{cwd}, q_s/f_s, y_s)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Is directory	$\exists y_s \cdot \text{resolve}(r, \text{cwd}, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists x_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, \text{cwd}, q_d)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a directory	$\exists x_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, \text{cwd}, q_d, x_d) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(x_d) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Is directory	$\exists z_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, \text{cwd}, q_d/f_d/f_s, z_d) \wedge \text{dir}(z_d) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.1.3 Several arguments: cp $q_s^1 \dots q_s^n q_d$

```

|| if test [ '-d' ; qd ] then
||   success = true
||   for qs in [ qs1 ; qs2 ; ... ; qsn ] do
||     if not (cp [ qs ; qd ]) then

```

```

    success = false
  fi
done
return success
else
  return false
fi

```

#### 6.1.4 `cp -R qs/fs qd/fd`

Because `cp -R` behaves on non-directory just like `cp`, we only specify what happens when the source is a directory.

<b>Success</b>	Dir does not exist	$\exists y_s, x_d, x'_d.$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d, x_d) \wedge x_d[f_d] \uparrow$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q_d, x_d, x'_d) \wedge x_d \sim_{\{f_d\}} x'_d$ $\wedge x'_d[f_d]y_s$
<b>Success</b>	Subdir does not exist	$\exists y_s, y_d, y'_d.$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d/f_d, y_d) \wedge \text{dir}(y_d) \wedge y_d[f_s] \uparrow$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q_d/f_d, y_d, y'_d) \wedge y_d \sim_{\{f_s\}} y'_d$ $\wedge y'_d[f_s]y_s$
<b>Success</b>	Subdir exists and is empty	$\exists y_s, z_d.$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d/f_d/f_s, z_d) \wedge \text{dir}(z_d) \wedge z_d[\emptyset]$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q_d/f_d/f_s, z_d, y_s)$
<b>Unknown</b>	Subdir exists and is not empty	$\exists y_s, z_d, z'_d.$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d/f_d/f_s, z_d) \wedge \text{dir}(z_d) \wedge \neg z_d[\emptyset]$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q_d/f_d/f_s, z_d, z'_d)$

We have an overapproximation of the behaviours in the case where the subdirectory already exists.

#### 6.1.5 Several arguments: `cp -R qs1 ... qsn qd`

The destination directory may be created by the first copy and used in the next ones.

```

  success = true
  if not (cp -R [ qs1; qd ]) then
    success = false
  fi
  if test [ '-d' ; qd ] then
    for qs in [ qs2 ; ... ; qsn ] do
      if not (cp [ qs ; qd ]) then
        success = false
      fi
    done
  fi
  return success

```

## 6.2 dpkg-maintscript-helper

The different forms of this command (except the first one) expect to receive all the arguments of the maintainer script, passed to the command in the form `$@`. We know already that any invocation of a maintainer script has either one or two arguments, that the first argument is one of the actions described in policy, and that the second argument if present is a debian version number. The idea is that the second argument indicates the old installed version of a package in case of an upgrade action. Note that this second argument may be present even in case the first argument is "install" in case the package previously was simply removed, and not purged.

We assume furthermore that

- the variable `DPKG_MAINTSCRIPT_NAME` holds the name of the maintainer script, that is one of `preinst`, `postinst`, `prerm`, `postrm`
- the function `absolute-pathname` succeeds if and only its argument starts with the `/` symbol
- the function `validate-optional-version` succeeds if and only if its argument is either the empty string or a correct debian version number.
- the function `debian-le-nl`, when applied to two arguments, succeeds if and only either the second argument is empty, or both arguments are debian versions and the first one is smaller in the debian version comparison order than the second.
- the function `package-owns-file`, when applied to two arguments, returns true when the second argument is in the static contents of the package named by the first argument, and false otherwise.
- the function `conffiles`, when applied to a package name, returns the list of absolute pathnames of the conffiles of that packages.
- the function `contents`, when applied to a package name, returns the list of absolute pathnames that constitute the static contents of that package.
- the function `is-prefix`, when applied to two absolute path names, returns `true` if and only if the first is a prefix of the second.
- the function `remove-prefix`, when applied to an absolute path *p* and a list *l* of absolute path names, returns the list of all path names *q* such that *p/q* is in *l*.
- `FIXME` explain recursive-fence.

### 6.2.1 dpkg-maintscript-helper supports *subcmd*

```

|| case subcmd in
||   rm_conffile|mv_conffile|symlink_to_dir|dir_to_symlink) true
||   *) false
||   esac

```

### 6.2.2 dpkg-maintscript-helper `rm_conffile` *args*

where *args* is of the form:

```
conffile [prior-version [package]] -- $@
```

We use the following variables:

- `conffile`: as given as a parameter.
- `lastversion`: as given as the optional parameter `prior-version` if present, otherwise empty
- `package`: as given as an optional parameter, defaults to the name of the package owning the maintscript (variable `$DPKG_MAINTSCRIPT_PACKAGE`)
- `scriptarg1`: first argument given after `-` (must be non-empty)
- `scriptarg2`: second argument given after `-` (may be empty)

```
function prepare_rm_conffile(conffile,package)
  if [ -e "$conffile" ] && package-owns-file($package,$conffile)
  then
    choice
      mv -f "$conffile" "$conffile.dpkg-backup"
    or
      mv -f "$conffile" "$conffile.dpkg-remove"
    eciohc
  fi
end

function finish_rm_conffile(conffile)
  if [ -e "$conffile.dpkg-backup" ]
  then
    echo "Obsolete␣conffile␣$conffile␣has␣been␣modified␣by␣you."
    echo "Saving␣as␣$conffile.dpkg-bak␣..."
    mv -f "$conffile.dpkg-backup" "$conffile.dpkg-bak"
  fi
  if [ -e "$conffile.dpkg-remove" ]
  then
    echo "Removing␣obsolete␣conffile␣$conffile␣..."
    rm -f "$conffile.dpkg-remove"
  fi
end

function abort_rm_conffile(conffile,package)
  if package-owns-file($package,$conffile)
  then
    if [ -e "$conffile.dpkg-remove" ]
    then
      echo "Reinstalling␣$conffile␣that␣was␣moved␣away"
      mv "$conffile.dpkg-remove" "$conffile"
    fi
    if [ -e "$conffile.dpkg-backup" ]
    then
      echo "Reinstalling␣$conffile␣that␣was␣backed-up"
      mv "$conffile.dpkg-backup" "$conffile"
    fi
  fi
end
```

```
[ -n "$package" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$scriptarg1" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$dpkg_maintscript_name" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$dpkg_maintscript_package" ] || exit 1
absolute_pathname($conffile) || exit 1
validate_optional_version($lastversion) || exit 1

case "$dpkg_maintscript_name" in

preinst)
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "install" -o "$scriptarg1" = "upgrade" ] &&
        [ -n "$scriptarg2" ] && debian-le-nl($scriptarg2,$lastversion)
    then
        prepare_rm_conffile(conffile,package)
    fi

postinst)
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "configure" ] && [ -n "$scriptarg2" ] &&
        debian-le-nl($scriptarg2,$lastversion)
    then
        finish_rm_conffile(conffile)
    fi

postrm)
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "purge" ]
    then
        rm -f "$conffile.dpkg-bak" "$conffile.dpkg-remove" \
            "$conffile.dpkg-backup"
    fi
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "abort-install" -o "$scriptarg1" = "abort-upgrade" ]
        && [ -n "$scriptarg2" ] &&
        debian-le-nl($scriptarg2,$lastversion)
    then
        abort_rm_conffile(conffile,package)
    fi
fi

esac
```

Remark : The non-deterministic choice in the `preinst` case corresponds in the real implementation to the comparison of the hashsum of the config file with a locally stored value, in order to determine whether the file has been modified since installation of the package.

### 6.2.3 dpkg-maintscript-helper mv\_conffile

where *args* is of the form:

```
old-conffile new-conffile [prior-version [package]] -- $@
```

We use the following variables:

- `oldconffile`; as given as a parameter.
- `newconffile`; as given as a parameter.
- `lastversion`: as given as the optional parameter `prior-version` if present, otherwise empty

- package: as given as an optional parameter, defaults to the name of the package owning the maintscript (variable \$DPKG\_MAINTSCRIPT\_PACKAGE)
- scriptarg1: first argument given after - (must be non-null)
- scriptarg2: second argument given after - (may be empty)

```
function prepare_mv_conf file (conf file , package )
    if [ -e "$conf file" ] && package -owns -file ($package , $conf file)
    then
        choice
            mv -f "$conf file" "$conf file .dpkg -remove"
        or
            true
        eciohc
    fi
end

function finish_mv_conf file (oldconf file , newconf file , package )
    rm -f "$oldconf file .dpkg -remove"
    if [ -e "$oldconf file" ] && package -owns -file ($package , $oldconf file)
    then
        echo "Preserving user changes to $newconf file (renamed from $oldconf file)"
        if [ -e $newconf file ]
        then
            mv -f $newconf file "$newconf file .dpkg -new"
        fi
        mv -f $oldconf file $newconf file
    fi
end

function abort_mv_conf file (conf file , package )
    if package -owns -file ($package , $conf file) &&
        [ -e $conf file .dpkg -remove ]
    then
        echo "Reinstalling $conf file that has been move away"
        mv $conf file .dpkg -remove $conf file
    fi
end

[ -n "$package" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$scriptarg1" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$dpkg_maintscript_name" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$dpkg_maintscript_package" ] || exit 1
absolute -pathname ($oldconf file) || exit 1
absolute -pathname ($newconf file) || exit 1
validate_optional_version ($lastversion) || exit 1

case "$dpkg_maintscript_name" in
preinst)
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "install" -o "$scriptarg1" = "upgrade" ] &&
        [ -n "$scriptarg2" ] && debian -le -nl ($scriptarg2 , $lastversion)
    then
        prepare_mv_conf file ($conf file , $package)
```

```

    fi

postinst)
    if [ $scriptarg1 = "configure" ] && [ -n $scriptarg2 ] &&
        debian-le-nl($scriptarg2,$lastversion)
    then
        finish_mv_conffile($oldconffile,$newconffile,$package)
    fi

postrm)
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "abort-install" -o "$scriptarg1" = "abort-upgrade" ]
        && [ -n "$scriptarg2" ] &&
        debian-le-nl($scriptarg2,$lastversion)
    then
        abort_mv_conffile($oldconffile,$package)
    fi
esac

```

Remark : The non-deterministic choice in the `preinst` case corresponds in the real implementation to the comparison of the hashsum of the config file with a locally stored value, in order to determine whether the file has been modified since installation of the package.

#### 6.2.4 dpkg-maintscript-helper symlink\_to\_dir

where *args* is of the form:

pathname old-target [prior-version [package]] -- \$@

We use the following variables:

- `symlink`; as given by the parameter `pathname`.
- `symlink_target`; as given by the parameter `old-target`.
- `lastversion`: as given as the optional parameter `prior-version` if present, otherwise empty
- `package`: as given as an optional parameter, defaults to the name of the package owning the maintscript (variable `$DPKG_MAINTSCRIPT_PACKAGE`)
- `scriptarg1`: first argument given after - (must be non-null)
- `scriptarg2`: second argument given after - (may be empty)

```

[ -n "$dpkg_maintscript_name" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$dpkg_maintscript_package" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$package" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$symlink" ] || exit 1
absolute-pathname($symlink) || exit 1
ends-on-slash($symlink) || exit 1
[ -n "$symlink_target" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$scriptarg1" ] || exit 1
validate_optional_version($lastversion) || exit 1

case "$dpkg_maintscript_name" in

```



```
preinst)
    if [ "$1" = "install" -o "$1" = "upgrade" ] &&
        [ -n "$scriptarg2" ] && [ -h "$symlink" ] &&
            symlink-match($symlink,$symlink_target) &&
            debian-le-nl($scriptarg2,$lastversion)
    then
        mv -f "$symlink" "$symlink.dpkg-backup"
    fi

postinst)
    if [ "scriptarg1" = "configure" ] && [ -h "$symlink.dpkg-backup" ] &&
        symlink-match($symlink.dpkg-backup,$symlink_target)
    then
        rm -f "$symlink.dpkg-backup"
    fi

postrm)
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "purge" ] && [ -h "$symlink.dpkg-backup" ]
    then
        rm -f "$symlink.dpkg-backup"
    fi
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "abort-install" -o "$scriptarg1" = "abort-upgrade" ]
        && [ -n "$scriptarg2" ] && [ ! -e "$symlink" ]
        && [ -h "$symlink.dpkg-backup" ]
        && symlink-match("$symlink.dpkg-backup",$symlink_target)
        && dpkg-le-nl($scriptarg2,$lastversion)
    then
        echo "Restoring backup of $symlink..."
        mv "$symlink.dpkg-backup" "$symlink"
    fi
esac
```

### 6.2.5 dpkg-maintscript-helper dir\_to\_symlink

where *args* is of the form:

pathname new-target [prior-version [package]] -- \$@

We use the following variables:

- pathname; as given as a parameter, but with a terminal / deleted.
- symlink\_target; as given by the parameter new-target.
- lastversion: as given as the optional parameter prior-version if present, otherwise empty
- package: as given as an optional parameter, defaults to the name of the package owning the maintscript (variable \$DPKG\_MAINTSCRIPT\_PACKAGE)
- scriptarg1: first argument given after - (must be non-null)
- scriptarg2: second argument given after - (may be empty)

```
function prepare_dir_to_symlink(package,pathname)
  for f in conffiles($package) do
    if is-prefix($package,$pathname) then exit 1 fi
  done
  recursive-fence($pathname,remove-prefix($pathname,contents($package)))
  mv -f $pathname $pathname.dpkg-backup
  mkdir $pathname
  touch $pathname/.dpkg-staging-dir
end

function finish_dir_to_symlink(pathname,symlink_target)
  if absolute-pathname($symlink_target)
  then
    abs_symlink_target = $symlink_target
  else
    abs_symlink_target = $pathname/$symlink_target
  fi
  rm $pathname/.dpkg-staging-dir
  for all f in $pathname do (* FIXME *)
    mv -f $pathname/$f $symlink_target
  done
  rmdir $pathname
  ln -s $symlink_target $pathname
  rm -r -f $pathname/.dpkg-backup
end

function abort_dir_to_symlink(pathname)
  echo "Restoring backup of $pathname..."
  if [ -h $pathname ]
  then
    rm -f $pathname
  else
    rm -f $pathname/.dpkg-staging-dir
    rmdir $pathname
  fi
  mv $pathname.dpkg-backup $pathname
end

[ -n "$dpkg_maintscript_name" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$dpkg_maintscript_package" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$package" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$pathname" ] || exit 1
absolute-pathname($pathname) || exit 1
[ -n "$symlink_target" ] || exit 1
[ -n "$scriptarg1" ] || exit 1
validate_optional_version($lastversion) || exit 1

case "$dpkg_maintscript_name" in
preinst)
  if [ "$scriptarg1" = "install" -o "$scriptarg1" = "upgrade" ] &&
    [ -n "$scriptarg2" ] && [ ! -h "$pathname" ] && [ -d "$pathname" ]
    && dpkg-le-nl($scriptarg2,$lastversion)
  then
```

```

        prepare_dir_to_symlink($package,$pathname)
    fi

postinst)
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "configure" ] && [ -d "$pathname.dpkg-backup" ] &&
        [ ! -h "$pathname" ] && [ -d "$pathname" ] &&
        [ -f "$pathname/.dpkg-staging-dir" ]
    then
        finish_dir_to_symlink($pathname,$symlink_target)
    fi

postrm)
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "purge" ] && [ -d "$pathname.dpkg-backup" ]
    then
        rm -rf "$pathname.dpkg-backup"
    fi
    if [ "$scriptarg1" = "abort-install" -o "$scriptarg1" = "abort-upgrade" ]
        && [ -n "$scriptarg2" ] && [ -d "$pathname.dpkg-backup" ]
        && ( ( [ ! -h "$pathname" ] && [ -d "$pathname" ]
            && [ -f "$pathname/.dpkg-staging-dir" ] )
            ||
            ( [ -h pathname ] && symlink-match($pathname,$symlink_target) ))
        && dpkg-le-nl($scriptarg2,$lastversion)
    then
        abort_dir_to_symlink($pathname)
    fi
esac

```

## 6.3 mkdir

### 6.3.1 Options

- $-m^{(P)}$ ,  $-v$ ,  $-Z$  and  $-context$  can be ignored.
- $-help$  and  $-version$  make `mkdir` behave like `noop`.
- $-p^{(P)}$  makes `mkdir` create any missing intermediate pathname components.

### 6.3.2 `mkdir q/. , mkdir q/..`

<b>Failure</b>	File exists	$\exists x \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, x) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists x \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q)) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.3.3 `mkdir q/f`

<b>Success</b>		$\exists x, x', y' \cdot$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, x) \wedge \text{dir}(x) \wedge x[f] \uparrow$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q, x, x') \wedge x \sim_{\{f\}} x'$ $\wedge \text{dir}(x') \wedge x'[f]y' \wedge \text{dir}(y') \wedge y'[\emptyset]$
<b>Failure</b>	File exists	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q/f, y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists x \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, x)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a dir	$\exists x \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, x) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(x) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.3.4 `mkdir -p c1/c2/.../cn`

`mkdir -p` applied to one path  $c_1/c_2/\dots/c_n$  where  $c_i$  are path components can be replaced by the following CoLiS script:

```

|| for path in [ 'c1/'; 'c1/c2/'; ...; 'c1/c2/.../cn/' ] do
||   if not test [ '-d'; path ] then
||     mkdir [ path ]
||   fi

```

### 6.3.5 Several arguments: `mkdir opts q1 ... qn`

```

|| success = true
|| for q in [ q1 ; ... ; qn ] do
||   if not (mkdir [ opts ; q1 ]) then
||     success = false
||   fi
|| done
|| return success

```

## 6.4 mv

### 6.4.1 POSIX options

- f: do not prompt for confirmation if the destination path exists; any previous occurrence of -i is ignored. Set by default in our model.
- i: prompt for confirmation if the destination path exists; any previous occurrence of -f is ignored. Forbidden in our model.

### 6.4.2 GNU options

- b: Make backup for overwritten or removed file. Forbidden.
- f: Do not prompt the user before removing a destination file. By default.
- i: Prompt whether to overwrite each existing destination file, regardless of its permissions. Forbidden.
- n: Do not overwrite an existing file; silently do nothing instead. Forbidden.
- u: Do not update a non-directory that has an existing destination. Forbidden.
- v: Print the name of each file before moving it. Forbidden.

trailing-slashes: Remove any trailing slashes from each source argument. Forbidden.

-S suffix: Append suffix to each backup file. Forbidden.

-t directory: Specify the destination directory. Forbidden.

- T: Do not treat the last operand specially when it is a directory or a symbolic link to a directory. Forbidden.
- Z: Adjust the SELinux security context according to the system default type for destination files and each created directory.

### 6.4.3 Two arguments: mv $q_1$ $q_2$

```

||  if test [ '-d'; q2 ] then
||      mv2dir q1 q2
||  else
||      rename q1 q2
||  fi

```

### 6.4.4 rename $q_o$ $q_n$

The **rename** function is defined in the System Interface volume of POSIX.1-17.

The specification requires to test the following boolean constraints on the arguments  $q_o$  (*old*) and  $q_n$  (*new*):

- $b_{dot}$  is true iff one of  $q_o$  or  $q_n$  ends in '.' or '..';
- $b_{slash}$  is true iff  $q_n$  contains characters different from '/' and ends by a '/' (after link processing);

MS: and trailing '/'

- $b_{ancestor}$  is true iff  $q_o$  is an ancestor of  $q_n$ . This situation is specified by the test: “`normalize(cwd, q_o)` is a strict prefix of `normalize(cwd, q_n)`” This test is an *under-approximation* of initial condition because `normalize` does not expand symbolic links and therefore the paths computed may not be “fully” normalized. A precise test for  $b_{ancestor}$  shall use a reachability predicate in the logic.

#### 6.4.4.1 Paths end in dot: i.e. $b_{dot}$ is true

<b>Failure</b>	Path ends in dot or dot-dot	$r \doteq r'$
----------------	-----------------------------	---------------

#### 6.4.4.2 rename $q_s/f_s$ $q_d/f_d$

<b>Failure</b>	Old does not resolve	$(\neg \exists y_s \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No path to new	$(\neg \exists x_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d, x_d)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Success</b>	Old same as new	$\exists y_s, y_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d/f_d, y_d) \wedge y_s \doteq y_d \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Old is dir, new not dir	$\exists y_s, y_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s) \wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d/f_d, y_d) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y_d) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Success</b>	Old is dir, new is empty dir	$\exists r^{(i)}, x_s, x_s^{(i)}, y_s, x_d, x_d^{(i)}, x'_d, y_d \cdot$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d/f_d, y_d) \wedge \text{dir}(y_d) \wedge y_s \not\dot{=} y_d \wedge y_d[\emptyset]$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r^{(i)}, cwd, q_s, x_s, x_s^{(i)}) \wedge x_s \sim_{\{f_s\}} x_s^{(i)} \wedge x_s^{(i)}[f_s] \uparrow$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r^{(i)}, r', cwd, q_d, x_d^{(i)}, x'_d) \wedge x_d^{(i)} \sim_{\{f_d\}} x'_d \wedge x'_d[f_d] y_s$
<b>Failure</b>	Old is dir, new not empty dir	$\exists y_s, y_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s) \wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d/f_d, y_d) \wedge \text{dir}(y_d) \wedge y_s \not\dot{=} y_d \wedge \neg y_d[\emptyset] \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Success</b>	Old is file, new is not dir	$\exists r^{(i)}, x_s, x_s^{(i)}, y_s, x_d, x_d^{(i)}, x'_d, y_d \cdot$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d, x_d) \wedge (x_d[f_d] \uparrow \vee (x_d[f_d] y_d \wedge y_s \not\dot{=} y_d \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y_d)))$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r^{(i)}, cwd, q_s, x_s, x_s^{(i)}) \wedge x_s \sim_{\{f_s\}} x_s^{(i)} \wedge x_s^{(i)}[f_s] \uparrow$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r^{(i)}, r', cwd, q_d, x_d^{(i)}, x'_d) \wedge x_d^{(i)} \sim_{\{f_d\}} x'_d \wedge x'_d[f_d] y_s$
<b>Failure</b>	Old is file, new is a dir	$\exists y_s, y_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s/f_s, y_s) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y_s) \wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d/f_d, y_d) \wedge \text{dir}(y_d) \wedge r \doteq r'$

<b>Failure</b>	Old is dir, new is absent and $b_{slash}$	$\exists y_s, x_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s / f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d, x_d) \wedge x_d[f_d] \uparrow \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Success</b>	Old is dir, new is absent and not $b_{slash}$	$\exists r^{(i)}, x_s, x_s^{(i)}, y_s, x_d, x_d^{(i)}, x'_d, y_d \cdot$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s / f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d, x_d) \wedge x_d[f_d] \uparrow$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r^{(i)}, cwd, q_s, x_s, x_s^{(i)}) \wedge x_s \sim_{\{f_s\}} x_s^{(i)} \wedge x_s^{(i)}[f_s] \uparrow$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r^{(i)}, r', cwd, q_d, x_d^{(i)}, x'_d) \wedge x_d^{(i)} \sim_{\{f_d\}} x'_d \wedge x'_d[f_d] y_s$
<b>Failure</b>	Old ancestor of new, $b_{ancestor}$	$\exists y_s, x_d \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_s / f_s, y_s) \wedge \text{dir}(y_s)$ $\wedge \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q_d, x_d) \wedge r \doteq r'$

The IEEE Std 1003.1-2017 does not specify what happens when the source is a file and the destination ends in trailing slashes. Trailing slashes are ignored for destination in the GNU implementation.

#### 6.4.5 mv2dir $q_s$ $q_d$

Assumption:  $q_d$  resolves to a directory.

Let  $f_s$  be the last path component of  $q_s$ . We denote by  $q_{dp}$  the path built by concatenation of  $q_d$ ,  $'/'$  and  $f_s$ .

“The mv utility shall perform actions equivalent to the **rename** function” (IEEE Std 1003.1-2017) with  $q_s$  as old and destination path  $q_{dp}$  as new. The behaviors specified in the standard in addition to the general case concern the following cases: (a) the destination path exists, (b) the permissions for removing source, and (c) the characteristics duplicated by the move of a directory. We should ignore (b) and (c) because these attributes are not dealt in our logic. For (a), the standard repeats the behavior of **rename**.

MS: Why?

	Rename	<b>rename</b> $q_s$ $q_{dp}$
--	--------	------------------------------

#### 6.4.6 More than two arguments: mv $q_1$ ... $q_n$

```

success = true
if test [ '-d' ; qn ] then
  for q in [ q1 ; ... ; qn-1 ] do
    if not (mv2dir q qn) then
      success = false
    fi
  done
else
  success = false
fi
return success

```

## 6.5 rm

### 6.5.1 POSIX options

**-f**: Do not ask anything; do not complain in case of lack of operands or in case an operand does not exist.

**-i**: Prompt before removal. Forbidden model.

**-r,-R**: Recursive.

### 6.5.2 GNU options

**-force**: Same as **-f**.

**-I**: Prompt less often than **-i**. Forbidden.

**-interactive[=WHEN]**: Prompt according to WHEN. Forbidden.

**-one-file-system**: When removing a hierarchy recursively, skip any directory that is on a file system different from that of the corresponding command line argument

**-no-preserve-root**: Do not treat **'/'** specially

**-protect-root[=all]**: Do not remove **'/'** (default); with **'all'**, reject any command line argument on a separate device from its parent

**-recursive**: Same as **-R**.

**-d, -dir**: Remove empty directories

**-v, -verbose**: Forbidden.

**-help**: Forbidden.

**-version**: Forbidden.

### 6.5.3 rm *q/. , rm q/.. , rm /*

<b>Failure</b>	invalid argument	$r \doteq r'$
----------------	------------------	---------------

### 6.5.4 rm *p/f*

<b>Success</b>		$\exists x, x', y. \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y) \wedge \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q, x, x') \wedge x \sim_{\{f\}} x' \wedge \text{dir}(x') \wedge x'[f] \uparrow$
<b>Failure</b>	Is a directory	$\exists y. \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \text{dir}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y. \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q)) \wedge r \doteq r'$



### 6.5.5 `rm -f args...`

In our model, this is equivalent to:

```
|| NoOutput(rm args...) || true
```

How is NoOutput represented in CoLiS?

### 6.5.6 `rm -r q/f, rm -R q/f`

<b>Success</b>		$\exists x, x', y.$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q/f, y)$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q, x, x') \wedge x \sim_{\{f\}} x'$ $\wedge \text{dir}(x') \wedge x'[f] \uparrow$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y. \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q/f)) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.5.7 Several arguments

We apply the single-argument `rm` to all the arguments, without stopping on errors. The return code of the whole is 0 if all the `rms` went well and  $\neq 0$  otherwise.

## 6.6 rmdir

POSIX options:

-p: Remove all directories in a pathname.

### 6.6.1 rmdir $q/.$ , rmdir $q/..$

<b>Failure</b>	Invalid argument	$r \doteq r'$
----------------	------------------	---------------

### 6.6.2 rmdir $q/f$

<b>Success</b>		$\exists x, x', y.$ $\text{resolve}(r, cwd, q/f, y) \wedge \text{dir}(y) \wedge y[\emptyset]$ $\wedge \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q, x, x') \wedge x \sim_{\{f\}} x'$ $\wedge x'[f] \uparrow$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a directory	$\exists y. \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q/f, y) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not empty	$\exists y. \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q/f, y) \wedge \neg y[\emptyset] \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y. \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q/f)) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.6.3 rmdir -p $c_1/c_2/.../c_n$

`rmdir -p` applied to one path  $c_1/c_2/.../c_n$  (where  $c_i$  are path components) can be replaced by the following CoLiS script:

```

|| for path in [ 'c1/c2/.../cn/'; ...; 'c1/c2/'; 'c1/' ] do
||   rmdir [ path ]
|| fi

```

### 6.6.4 Several arguments

We apply the single-argument `rmdir` to all the arguments, without stopping on errors. The return code of the whole is 0 if all the `rmdirs` went well and  $\neq 0$  otherwise.

## 6.7 test, [

The `[` command is a variant of the `test` command which checks, in addition to the action performed by `test`, that its last argument is `]`. Hence, when specifying the semantics we may identify these two commands.

### 6.7.1 test -b q

Checks for existence of a block device.

<b>Success</b>	Is a block device	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \text{block}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a block device	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \neg \text{block}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.7.2 test -c q

Checks for existence of a character device.

<b>Success</b>	Is a char device	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \text{char}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a char device	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \neg \text{char}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.7.3 test -d q

Checks for existence of a directory.

<b>Success</b>	Is a directory	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \text{dir}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a directory	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.7.4 test -e q

Checks for existence of a file, no matter the file type.

<b>Success</b>	Exists	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.7.5 test -f q

Checks for existence of a regular file.

<b>Success</b>	Is a regular file	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \text{reg}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a regular file	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \neg \text{reg}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$

#### 6.7.6 test -h q

Checks for existence of a symbolic link.

<b>Success</b>	Is a symlink	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \text{symlink}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a symlink	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \neg \text{symlink}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$

#### 6.7.7 test -p q

Checks for existence of a named pipe.

<b>Success</b>	Is a pipe	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \text{fifo}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a pipe	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \neg \text{fifo}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$

#### 6.7.8 test -S q

Checks for existence of a socket.

<b>Success</b>	Is a socket	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \text{socket}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a socket	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge \neg \text{socket}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$

#### 6.7.9 test -[G0gkrswx] q

These are all POSIX or GNU test operators testing certain file permissions, non-zero size, or ownership attributes of files. Since we decided not to include file attributes in our model we obtain on our level of abstraction a non-deterministic semantics. If the path does not resolve then we certainly have a failure, if it does resolve the command may or may not fail.

<b>Success</b>	Attribute OK	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Attribute not OK	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, y) \wedge r \doteq r'$

#### 6.7.10 test $q_1$ -nt $q_2$ , test $q_1$ -ot $q_2$

These binary tests are a GNU extension comparing the dates of two files. Our semantics is non-deterministic for the same reasons as explained in Section 6.7.9.

<b>Success</b>	Attribute OK	$(\exists y_1 \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, p_1, y_1) \wedge (\exists y_2 \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, p_2, y_2) \wedge r \doteq r'))$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file 1	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, p_1, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file 2	$(\neg \exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, p_2, y)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Attribute not OK	$(\exists y_1 \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, p_1, y_1) \wedge (\exists y_2 \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, p_2, y_2) \wedge r \doteq r'))$

#### 6.7.11 test ! -op arg

```
|| not (test -op arg)
```

#### 6.8 test $arg_1$ -a $arg_2$

*Remark:* In reality, the recognition of an -a expression is not done on a textual level but by a special-purpose parser which builds an abstract syntax tree of test expressions.

```
|| if test arg1 then test arg2 else false fi
```

#### 6.9 test $arg_1$ -o $arg_2$

The same remark about the parsing of test expression as in Section 6.8 applies.

```
|| if test arg1 then true else test arg2 fi
```

## 6.10 touch

### 6.10.1 POSIX options

- a: Change only the access time. Ignored in our model.
- c: Do not create if the target does not exist. Only useful when considering timestamps. In our model, `touch -c` behaves like `true`.
- d: Use the given datetime. Ignored in our model.
- m: Change only the modification time. Ignored in our model.
- r: Use the given file as a reference for the time. In our model, this, `touch -r f args...` behaves like `test -e f && touch args...`
- t: Use the given time. Ignored in our model.

RT: this means that the *option* is ignored, not the command, right?

### 6.10.2 touch q/., touch q/..

<b>Success</b>	Exists	$\exists x \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, x) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists x \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q)) \wedge r \doteq r'$

### 6.10.3 touch q/f

<b>Success</b>	Creation	$\exists x, x', y' \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, x) \wedge \text{dir}(x) \wedge x[f] \uparrow \wedge \text{similar}(r, r', cwd, q, x, x') \wedge x \sim_{\{f\}} x' \wedge \text{dir}(x') \wedge x'[f]y' \wedge \text{reg}(y')$
<b>Success</b>	Exists	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q/f, y) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists x \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q)) \wedge r \doteq r'$
<b>Failure</b>	Not a dir	$\exists x \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q, x) \wedge \neg \text{dir}(x)$

### 6.10.4 Several arguments

We apply the single-argument `touch` to all the arguments, without stopping on errors. The return code of the whole is 0 if all the `touches` went well and  $\neq 0$  otherwise.

## 6.11 which

The **which** command is somehow an extension of the **test -x** command, which checks if its arguments appears in one of the directories listed in the **PATH** variable. The following specifies the **which** utilities installed by the **debianutils** package of Debian.

### 6.11.1 which $q \cdot f$

When the argument given is not limited to a single path component, but contains some **/**, then **which** does not look in the **PATH**: it just checks existence of the given path: indeed it then acts exactly as **test -f  $q \cdot f$  -a -x  $q \cdot f$** , plus the effect of printing the path in case of success.

Notice below that we over-approximate the knowledge of executability, since that attribute is not supported in our constraint setting.

			STDOUT
<b>Success</b>	Is a regular and executable file	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q \cdot f, y) \wedge \text{reg}(y) \wedge r \doteq r'$	$q \cdot f$
<b>Failure</b>	No such file	$(\neg \exists x \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q \cdot f)) \wedge r \doteq r'$	
<b>Failure</b>	Not a regular file, or not executable	$\exists y \cdot \text{resolve}(r, cwd, q \cdot f, y) \wedge r \doteq r'$	

### 6.11.2 which $f$

Checks for existence of regular and executable file named  $f$  occuring in the **PATH**

```

|| for q in [ PATH ] do
||   if which [ q/f ] then
||     (* echo not necessary: 'which' already prints it *)
||     return true
||   fi
|| done
|| return false

```

### 6.11.3 which -a $f$

With option **-a**, **which** greedily searches in the **PATH** for all occurrences.

```

|| success = false
|| for q in [ PATH ] do
||   if which [ q/f ] then
||     (* echo not necessary: 'which' already prints it *)
||     success = true
||   fi
|| done
|| return success

```

#### 6.11.4 Several arguments: `which $q^1 \dots q^n$`

Searches for all arguments, succeeds if all are found.

```

    if n > 0 then
      success = true
      for q in [ q1 ; q2 ; ... ; qn ] do
        if not (which [ q ]) then
          success = false
        fi
      done
      return success
    else
      return false
    fi

```

Notice that `which` returns false when given no argument



## References

- [IEE] IEEE and The Open Group. *POSIX.1-2008/Cor 1-2013*. <http://pubs.opengroup.org/onlinepubs/9699919799/>.
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